

XXXIII.—Description of a new Genus and Species of African Moths. By A. G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S. &c.

THE following very remarkable new genus is so aberrant that, although there can be little doubt that it is distantly related to *Hypena*, no nearly allied form has been recorded; in the form of its wings it somewhat resembles the males of the Erosiid genus *Dirades*, with which, however, its structure in no respect corresponds.

I propose to name this wonderful novelty, in honour of its zealous and learned owner,

HOLLANDIA, gen. nov.

Primaries very broad, the costal margin arched at base, very nearly straight (if anything slightly concave) to near apex, where it is again convex, and passes almost imperceptibly into the outer margin; the latter very convex, but forming a nearly straight oblique line from third median branch to external angle, which is rather acute; inner margin slightly convex. Costal vein extending nearly to apex; subcostal five-branched, the first branch emitted before the end of the cell, the three following near together at some distance beyond it, the second and third being slightly curved upwards at costal margin, the fifth emitted, with the upper radial, from anterior angle of cell; lower radial emitted close to the second and third median branches from the posterior angle of the cell. Secondaries comparatively small, with the costal margin widely arched and forming its apex at end of third median branch; the costal and subcostal veins, which anastomose at base, consequently curving upwards to costal margin; outer margin nearly straight; abdominal margin obtusely elbowed; a large sericeous pyriform sexual patch on upper surface crossed by the radial and second and third median branches; discoidal cell very short, with the discocellular veinlet transverse and very slightly concave; the

toward the anal angle. A broad patch of raised scales upon the middle of the posterior wing above, and the costa of the posterior wing with the scales closely appressed, presenting a shining silky surface. Upon the underside of the primaries a similar arrangement of the scales is found at the base and the basal end of the inner margin, and in the midst of this shining area there is a large patch of raised scales partly covering the cell.

Type *T. subolivescens*.

radial emitted from the posterior angle of the cell and close to the second and third median branches, which are emitted from a well-defined footstalk; submedian and internal veins converging at their distal extremities.

Body moderately robust; the abdomen barely extending beyond the anal angle of secondaries in length; palpi long, compressed and obliquely porrected; the second and third articles being nearly in line, the second expanding from the base forwards, its inferior fringe extending forwards below the third article, which is small and subcuneiform; antennæ delicate and finely ciliated; legs rather long, the tibiæ terminating in tufted expansions, those of the third pair of legs with a similar expansion in front of the first pair of spurs; base of ventral surface of abdomen hollowed and grooved, the surface in front of the excavation being unusually protuberant.

Type *H. sigillata*.

Hollandia sigillata, sp. n.

Primaries above with the basal two fifths whitish buff, faintly suffused with lilacine greyish, sparsely dotted with blackish scales, with one or two leaden-grey markings indicating an obsolete line beyond its centre, terminated by an irregularly zigzag blackish line which interrupts a pearly blackish-margined <-shaped "reniform stigma," the angle of which is filled by a blackish-edged tawny spot; two black discoidal dots, one near the base and the other just beyond the middle of the cell; external area olive-grey, slightly greenish on costal area and otherwise slightly tinted with lilac; an imperfect oblique, zigzag, bronze-greyish stripe from costal third to just beyond the middle of internal margin; a submarginal cupreous-brown macular stripe commencing with lunate markings which gradually change into oval spots; a black dot within the second lunule and a second near external angle, where the stripe has almost disappeared; external area and fringe slightly cupreous: secondaries whitish, tinted with pale buff, which in certain lights is shot with pink; outer two thirds of abdominal area pale greyish buff, black-speckled, traversed by four grey stripes and bounded internally by a streak of pearl-grey spreading along the outer margin; a large pyriform, sericeous, golden tawny patch enclosing a diffused oval blackish spot on its inner edge: body pale buffish white, the head and tegulæ pale buff, speckled with blackish; collar purplish grey; palpi brownish. Wings below paler than above, more densely speckled with black:

primaries with the internal area to second median branch shining silvery white; costa crossed by blackish oblique streaks, indicating the commencement of the lines and stripes of the upper surface; submarginal stripe present but more lunulate than above, with an arched series of four black pupils to the costal lunules: secondaries with the basi-abdominal half white, the abdominal areole pearly; a black spot at end of cell and a group of eight separated by the interno-median fold: body whitish; tibiæ brownish, with darker expansions.

Expanse of wings 46 millim.

Hab. Gaboon.

Type in Coll. Holland.

XXXIV.—On the Noctuid Genera allied to *Hypætra* of Guenée. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE genera allied to *Hypætra* have hitherto been in the utmost confusion, M. Guenée having first produced it, not only by associating differing structures under the same name, but by placing closely allied genera under distinct families. As a matter of fact *Hypætra* and its allies are best placed in the Ophiusidæ of authors (which will take the name of Dysgoniidæ), and will stand between *Chrysothrum* and *Trigonodes*.

Genus AVATHA, Walk.

Avatha, Walk. Lep. Het. xiii. p. 1106.

This genus will include the bulk of the species hitherto included in *Hypætra* and *Anereuthina*, from which they differ in having the third joint of the palpi placed at an obtuse angle to the second instead of in a line with it, and in their somewhat less dilated hind legs; in the pattern of their anterior wings they differ in the less undulated transverse lines and the greater tendency to produce black patches. The type of *Avatha* is *A. includens*. The species in the British Museum are:—

1. *Avatha includens*.

Avatha includens, Walker, Lep. Het. xiii. p. 1107. n. 1 (1857).

Ceylon. B. M.

Our specimen, although not corresponding with Walker's description, was identified by Mr. Moore, who had examined the type in Mr. Saunders's collection from India.